- (12)【公報種別】公開特許公報(A)
- (11) 【公開番号】特開平8-337774
- (43) 【公開日】平成8年(1996) 12月24日
- (54) 【発明の名称】冷媒組成物
- (51) 【国際特許分類第6版】

CO9K 5/04

C10M105/06

// C10N 40:30

[FI]

C09K 5/04

C10M105/06

【審査請求】未請求

【請求項の数】7

【出願形態】OL

【全頁数】7

- (21) 【出願番号】特願平7-147406
- (22) 【出願日】平成7年(1995)6月14日
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(57) 【要約】

- (19) [Publication Office] Japanese Patent Office (JP)
- (12) [Kind of Document] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication
- (11) [Publication Number of Unexamined Application] Japan U nexamined Patent Publication Hei 8 - 337774
- (43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application] 1996 (199
- 6) December 24 day
- (54) [Title of Invention] COOLANT COMPOSITION
- (51) [International Patent Classification 6th Edition]

C09K 5/04

C10M105/06

// C10N 40: 30

[FI]

C09K 5/04

C10M105/06

[Request for Examination] Examination not requested

[Number of Claims] 7

[Form of Application] OL

[Number of Pages in Document] 7

- (21) [Application Number] Japan Patent Application Hei 7 14
- 7406
- (22) [Application Date] 1995 (1995) June 14 day
- (71) [Applicant]

[Applicant Code] 595152232

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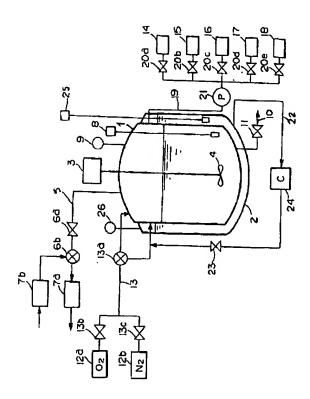
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(57) [Abstract]

【目的】 従来のCFC用冷房装置の各種部品や圧縮ポンプの潤滑油を変更しないで、そのまま適用できるオゾン破壊係数が〇. 11以下の冷媒用代替フロンとの混合冷媒組成物を提供する。

【構成】 2種の多価アルコール14、15と、界面活性剤合有組成物17と、潤滑剤18とを含む混合物を記されたので以下好ましくは一30℃以下に冷却されたの容器1中で混合して得られる冷媒組成物と、オゾンの条数が0.11以下の冷媒用代替フロンからなるプリコール15の混合物を用いる。界面活性剤としては、リン酸エステル剤18点の発力ールを含むものを用いる。また、潤滑を用いるよりルエン、キシレンまたはフタル酸等を用いるは、トルエン、キシレンまたはフタル酸等を用いるは、トルエンとしてHFC-134a対52%、HFC-135が25%、HFC-132が23%から成る混合代替フロンを用いる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 2種の多価アルコールと界面活性剤含有 組成物と潤滑剤を含む混合物を-10℃以下の密閉容器 中で混合することに得られる冷媒組成物と、オゾン破壊 係数が0.11以下の冷媒用代替フロンとから成ること を特徴とする冷媒組成物。 [Objective] Without modifying various part of air conditioning equipment for conventional CFC and thelubricating oil of compressor pump, ozone depletion potential which it can apply that way offers themixed coolant composition of substitute freon for coolant of 0.1 1 or less.

[Constitution] Mixing polyhydric alcohol 14,15 of 2 kinds and blend which includes with the surfactant-containing composition 17 and lubricant 18, in sealed container 1 which was cooled to - 10 °C or below preferably - 30 °C or below thecoolant composition and ozone depletion potential which are acquired consist of substitute freon for therefrigerant of 0.1 1 or less. As polyhydric alcohol, blend of ethyleneglycol 14 and propylene glycol 15 is used. As surfactant-containing composition 17, those which include phosphate ester surfactant and ethanol are used. In addition, toluene, xylene or phthalic acid etc is used as the lubricant 18. HFC - 134a or HFC - 134a 52 % and HFC - 125 use mixed substitute freon where the 25 % and HFC - 32 consist of 23 % as substitute freon for refrigerant.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Coolant composition which designates that coolant composition and ozone depletion potential which areacquired to mixing polyhydric alcohol of 2 kinds and composition which includes the surfactant-containing composition and lubricant in sealed container of - 10 °C or below consist of substitute

【請求項2】 前記多価アルコールが、エチレングリコールとプロピレングリコールの混合物であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の冷媒組成物。

【請求項3】 前記界面活性剤含有組成物がリン酸エステル系界面活性剤を含むことを特徴とする請求項1または請求項2記載の冷媒組成物。

【請求項4】 前記潤滑剤がアルキルベンゼン及びまたはその誘導体であることを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項3のいずれかの項記載の冷媒組成物。

【請求項5】 前記冷媒用代替フロンが CH_2FCF_3 或いは、 CH_2FCF_3 、 CH_2F_2 及び CHF_2 CF_3 の混合物を主成分とする冷媒組成物であることを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項1のいずれかの項記載の冷媒組成物。

【請求項6】 前記混合物が増量剤を含むことを特徴とする請求項1乃至請求項5のいずれかの項記載の冷媒組成物。

【請求項7】 前記増量剤が塩化ナトリウム水溶液であることを特徴とする請求項6記載の冷媒組成物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、冷媒組成物に関するものであり、さらに詳しくは冷媒用代替フロンを含有する 冷媒組成物に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、カーエアコン、冷凍機、冷蔵庫、冷却装置等の冷媒として、クロロフルオロカーボン(特定フロン: CFC)が用いられている。このCFCとしては、例えばCFC-11(CFCI3)、CFC-12(CF2CI2)、CFC-13(CF3CI)、(いずれもオゾン破壊係数1.0)が知られている。

【〇〇〇3】ところが、近年、大気中に放散されたCFCが分子構造を維持したままオゾン層に達し、これが紫外線等により分解されると、塩素のラジカルを発生し、該ラジカルによりオゾン層が破壊されることが明らかにされている。このため、CFCの生産量及び消費量の削

freon for coolant of 0.1 1 or less as feature.

[Claim 2] Aforementioned polyhydric alcohol, coolant composition which is stated in Claim 1 which designates that it is a blend of ethyleneglycol and propylene glycol as feature.

[Claim 3] Coolant composition which is stated in Claim 1 or C laim 2 which designates that theaforementioned surfactant-containing composition includes phosphate ester surfactant as feature.

[Claim4] Coolant composition which is stated in section of a ny of Claim 1 through Claim 3 which designates that aforementioned lubricant is alkylbenzene and/or its derivative asfeature.

[Claim 5] Coolant composition which is stated in section of a ny of Claim 1 to Claim 1 which designates that it is a coolant composition where substitute freon for theaforementioned refrigerant designates mixture of CH2 F CF3 or CH2 F CF3, the CH2F2 and CHF 2 CF3 as main component as feature.

[Claim 6] Coolant composition which is stated in section of a ny of Claim 1 to Claim 5 which designates that aforementioned composition includes extender asfeature.

[Claim 7] Coolant composition which is stated in Claim 6 whi ch designates that theaforementioned extender is sodium chloride aqueous solution as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] This invention is something reg arding coolant composition, furthermore details are something regarding coolant composition which contains substitute freon for coolant.

[0002]

[Prior Art] Until recently, chlorofluorocarbon (Specific freon: CFC) is used as car air conditioner, refrigerator, the refrigerator and cooling apparatus or other refrigerant. As this CFC, for example CFC - 11(CFC13), CFC - 12(CF2 Cl2), CFC - 13(CF3Cl) and (Which ozone depletion potential 1.0) are known.

[0003] However, when recently, while CFC which is radiated in atmospheremaintains molecular structure it reaches to ozone layer, this it is disassembledby ultraviolet light etc, radical of chlorine is generated, it is madeclear ozone layer is destroyed that by said radical . Because of this, amount of production of

JP 96337774A Machine Translation

減と規制数量が決められて、2000年以降には生産量及び消費量は0%になり、生産及び使用が禁じられる方向にある。

【0004】そこで、前記CFCの代替フロン(HFC)としてHFC-134a、HFC-32、HFC-125、HFC-143a、HFC-152a(いずれもオゾン破壊係数は0)が開発されており、前記CFC-12とHFC-134aが52%、HFC-125が25%、HFC-32が23%から成る混合代替フロン、更にR-502の代替物とし、HFC-143a或いはHFC-143aが52%、HFC-125が44%、HFC-134aが4%から成る混合代替フロンが開発されている。それらの中で、HFC-134aはCH₂FCF₃という化学構造式で表され、分子中に塩素を含まないので、そのままオゾン層を破壊する恐れがないと考えられている。

【0005】しかしながら、従来のCFC-12用の冷房装置に前記HFC-134aを適用しようとすると、 圧縮ポンプの焼付き、ガス漏れ等をさけるために、バルブ接続方式、バルブ径、Oリング等の各種部品や圧縮ポンプの潤滑油を変更しなければならないという不都合が 生じる。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとしている課題】本発明は、冷媒組成物の改良を目的とするものである。さらに詳しくは、本発明の目的は、従来のCFC用冷房装置にその各種部品や圧縮ポンプの潤滑油を変更することなく、そのまま適用することができる冷媒組成物を提供することにある。また、本発明の目的は、従来のCFC用冷房装置にその各種部品や圧縮ポンプの潤滑油を変更することなく、そのまま適用することができる冷媒用代替ポンプを含有する冷媒組成物を提供することにある。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】かかる目的を達成するために、本発明の冷媒組成物は、2種の多価アルコールと、界面活性剤含有組成物と、潤滑剤を含む混合物を-10℃以下好ましくは-30℃以下に冷却された密閉容器中で混合することにより得られる冷媒組成物(オゾン破壊係数は0)と、オゾン破壊係数が0.11以下の冷媒用代替フロンとからなることを特徴とする。

CFC and reduction and regulated number of the consumed amount being decided, there is a direction which in 2000 or later as for amount of production and consumed amount becomes 0 %, can prohibit production and use.

[0004] Then, As substitute freon (HFC) of aforementioned CFC HFC - 134a, HFC - 32, HFC - 125, HFC - 143a and HFC - 152a (Which as for ozone depletion potential 0) are developed, the HFC - 143a or HFC - 143a 52 % and HFC - 125 mixed substitute freon where 44 % and HFC - 134a consist of 4 % is developed aforementioned CFC - 12 and HFC - 134a or HFC - 134a 52 % and HFC - 125 mixed substitute freon where 25 % and HFC - 32 consist of 23 %, furthermore as the substitute material of R - 502. Among those, HFC - 134a to be displayed with chemical structure formula, CH2 F CF3, because the chlorine is not included in molecule, reaching to ozone layer that way, when it was disassembled even, it is thought that there is not apossibility of destroying ozone layer.

[0005] But, when it tries to apply aforementioned HFC - 134a to air conditioning equipment for the conventional CFC - 12, in order to avoid seizing and gas leak etc of compressor pump, the valve connecting system, valve diameter, O-ring or other various part and lubricating oil of the compressor pump must be modified, undesirable occurs.

[0006]

[Problems that this inventions seeks to solve] This invention is something which designates improvement of coolant compositionas object. Furthermore as for details, as for object of this invention, it is tooffer coolant composition which can be applied that way without variouspart and modifying lubricating oil of compressor pump in air conditioning equipment for conventional CFC. In addition, object of this invention is to offer coolant composition which contains substitute pump for coolant which can be applied that way without the various part and modifying lubricating oil of compressor pump in air conditioning equipment for conventional CFC.

[0007]

[Means to Solve the Problems] In order to achieving this objective, coolant composition of this invention coolant composition which is acquired polyhydric alcohol of 2 kinds and composition which includes the surfactant-containing composition and lubricant by mixing in sealed container which was cooled to the-10 °C or below preferably - 30 °C or below (As for ozone depletion potential 0) with, designates that ozone depletion potential consists of substitute freon for the coolant of 0.1 1 or less as feature.

【0008】本発明では、2種の多価アルコールを主体とする混合物とオゾン破壊係数が0.11以下の冷媒用代替フロンとの混合冷媒組成物を提案しているが、好好と含有する混合冷媒組成物を使用することが望ませい。の、多価アルコール系の冷媒組成物(I)と代替フロン(II)との混合比は、I/II≧0.6重量比であることが好ましい。何故ならばHFCは一般に地球温暖化係係数が二酸化炭素に比較して高いので、HFCの比率を低くする必要があるからである。混合比の上限は、上記目的を達成できる範囲で決定される。

【0009】前記多価アルコールとしては、2価アルコールを用いることが取扱上好ましい。例えばエチレングリコール、ジエチレングリコール、プロピレングリコール等の2価のアルコールが用いられるが、エチレングリコールとプロピレングリコールの2種を主体に用いることが好ましい。また、前記界面活性組成物としては、リン酸エステル系界面活性剤を含むものを用いる。また、前記潤滑剤としては、トルエン、キシレン等のアルキルベンゼンまたはフタル酸等のベンゼン誘導体を用いることも可能である。

【OO10】本発明の混合冷媒組成物は、前記冷媒用代替フロンが CH_2 F CF_3 或いは CH_2 F CF_3 、 CH_2 F $_2$ 及び CHF_2 C F_3 の混合物を主成分とする冷媒組成物である場合に特に有利に用いられる。本発明の混合冷媒組成物は、さらに前記混合物が冷却作用を著しく低減させない成分を増量剤として含むものであってもよく、前記増量剤として例えば塩化ナトリウム水溶液が用いられる。

[0011]

[0008] With this invention, has proposed mixed coolant composition of composition and ozone depletion potential the substitute freon for coolant of 0.1 1 or less which designate polyhydric alcohol of the 2 kinds as main component, but it is desirable to use mixed coolant composition where the preferably and ozone depletion potential contain substitute freon (HFC) of 0. As for proportion of coolant composition (I) and substitute freon (II) of and polyhydric alcoholtype, it is desirable to be a I/II 0.6 weight ratio. If why is, because HFC generally global warming potential because it is high bycomparison with carbon dioxide, has necessity to make ratio of the HFC low. upper limit of proportion is decided in range which can achieve the above-mentioned objective.

[0009] As aforementioned polyhydric alcohol, with respect to handling it is desirableto use dihydric alcohol. It can use for example ethyleneglycol, diethylene glycol and propylene glycol or other bivalent alcohol, but it is desirable touse 2 kinds of ethyleneglycol and propylene glycol for main component. In addition, those which include phosphate ester surfactant as aforementionedsurfactant composition, are used. In addition, also it is possible to use toluene, xylene or other alkylbenzene or thephthalic acid or other benzene derivative, as aforementioned lubricant.

[0010] Mixed coolant composition of this invention especially is used profitably when it is accolant composition where substitute freon for aforementioned refrigerant designates themixture of CH2 F CF3 or CH2 F CF3, CH2F2 and CHF 2 CF3 as main component. mixed coolant composition of this invention furthermore may be something which includes the component where aforementioned mixture does not decrease cooling action considerably as extender, as aforementioned extender for example sodium chloride aqueous solution canuse.

[0011]

[Work] Using that way according to mixed coolant composition of this invention, without variouspart of air conditioning equipment for conventional specific freon and modifying thelubricating oil of compressor pump, it does not cause seizing and gas leak etc offhe compressor pump, cooling effect is acquired. In addition as for aforementioned mixed coolant composition, action which preventsbaking compressor pump by mixing toluene, xylene or other alkylbenzene or phthalic acid or other benzene derivative or other lubricant, isacquired. Furthermore aforementioned mixed coolant composition is that way applied to air conditioning equipment for conventional CFC - 12 HFC - 134a or HFC - 134a which designates CH2 F CF3 whichis a substitute freon for coolant as main component 52 % and HFC - 125 bymixing with mixed substitute freon where 25 % and HFC - 32 consist of the 23 %.

[0012]

【実施例】

実施例1

次に、添付の図面を参照しながら、本発明の混合冷媒組成物をさらに詳しく説明する。図1は本発明の冷媒用代替フロンと混合される冷媒組成物を製造する装置の説明断面図であり、図2は図1に示す装置で得られた各冷媒組成物の温度と飽和圧力との関係を示すグラフであり、図3は本発明の混合冷媒組成物を冷媒として使用する冷房装置に構成例を示す説明図である。

【〇〇13】本実施例の混合冷媒組成物は、プロピレングリコール及びエチレングリコールの混合物と、リン酸エステル系界面活性剤(日光ケミカルズ株式会社製、商品名NIKKOL)とエタノールを含む界面活性組成物と、トルエン及びキシレンとを含む潤滑剤との混合物を、一3〇℃以下に冷却された密閉容器中で混合することにより得られる冷媒組成物63重量%と、冷媒用代替フロンであるCH2FCF3を主成分とするHFC-134a或いはHCF-134aが52%、HFC-125が25%、HFC-32が23%から成る混合代替フロン37重量%との混合物である。

【0014】前記冷媒組成物は図1に示す密閉容器 1を 用いて、次のようにして製造した。密閉容器 1は、外側に冷却用ジャケット2を備えると共に備えると共にの り回転駆動される撹拌羽根 4 を内部に備えが設けっている。 を閉容器 1には、上部に圧力調整道 5 が設エアもは、上部に圧力調整プフロをが設エアもは正力調整力を内部に圧力調整力を表示して真空ポンプエテカに接続されている。 正力調整弁 6 ロを介してより真空ポンプに容器 1 には、プ替アとはより真空ようになる。がはエランプレッサーフをに接続される。を閉容器 1 にの正とにはないるときにいる。を閉容器 1 には、これの部ではなる。を開いるとは、これの部ではは、これの部でははないのでは、これの部ではは、これの部ではは、これの部ではは、これの部ではは、これの部では、これののでは、これののでは、これ

[0012]

[Working Example(s)]

Working Example 1

While next, referring to drawing of attachment, furthermore yo uexplain mixed coolant composition of this invention in detail. Figure 1 is explanatory cross section of equipment which produces coolant composition which the substitute freon for coolant of this invention is mixed, Figure 2 is graphwhich shows relationship between temperature and saturation pressure of each coolant composition which is acquired with equipment which is shown in the Figure 1, Figure 3 is explanatory diagram which shows configuration example in air conditioning equipment which uses mixed coolant composition of this invention as coolant.

[0013] As for mixed coolant composition of this working exam ple, mixture of propylene glycol and ethyleneglycol,
Designate CH2 F CF3 which is a coolant composition 6 3 wt% and a substitute freon for refrigerant whichare acquired phosphate ester surfactant (Nikko Chemicals Co. Ltd. (DB 69-059-5210) make and tradename NIKKOL) with of surfactant composition and mixture of toluene and lubricant which xylene include, by mixing in sealed container which wascooled to -30 °C or below as main component HFC - 134a which include ethanol orthe HC F - 134a 52 % and HFC - 125 is mixture of mixed substitute freon 37 weight % where the 25 % and HFC - 32 consist of 23 %.

[0014] It produced aforementioned coolant composition makin guse of sealed container 1 which isshown in Figure 1, following way. sealed container 1, as cooling jacket 2 is provided for outside, provides stirrer 4which rotary driving is done for inside due to motor 3. In addition, in sealed container 1, pressure adjustment conduit 5 is provided in upper part, throughthe pressure adjustment valve 6a, is connected to vacuum pump 7a and air compressor 7b. pressure adjustment conduit 5 is designed in such a way that it is connected to vacuum pump 7aor air compressor 7b by operating changeover valve 6b. pressure adjustment valve 6b is 3 direction valve, when internal pressure of sealed container 1 isabove specified, being released in atmosphere, it has combined thesafety valve which maintains internal pressure uniformly. Furthermore, thermometer 8 which measures liquid temperature of inside and thepressure gauge 9 which measures internal pressure are provided in sealed container 1, product removal conduit 10which removes product through takeoff valve 11 in bottom part, are installed.

【0015】密閉容器1の外部には、液体酸素ポンベ12a及び液体窒素ポンベ12bが設けられ、液化気体供給導管13により密閉容器1及び冷却用ジャケット2に接続されている。液化気体供給導管13には、液化気体供給切換え弁13a、液体酸素供給弁13b及び液体窒素供給弁13cが設けられ、液体酸素または液体窒素を密閉容器1または冷却用ジャケット2に定量供給できるようになっている。

【0016】また、密閉容器1の外部には、原料のエチレングリコールタンク14、プロピレングリコールタンク15、塩化ナトリウム水溶液タンク16、界面活性組成物タンク17、潤滑剤タンク18が設けられ、原料等管19により密閉容器1に接続されている。原料導管19には、原料供給弁20a、20b、20c、20d、20eが設けられて前記各原料をそれぞれ定量供給できるようになっている。また、原料導管19の途中にはなっているときも前記原料を供給できるようになっている

【0017】冷却用ジャケット2には供給された液化された液化気体を取り出して、液化気体供給導管13に循環させる循環導管22が逆止弁23を介して接続されている。また、循環導管22の途中には冷却用ジャケット2から取り出された液化気体冷却をする冷却器24が設けられており、冷却用ジャケット2には、内部の液体温度を測定する温度計25及び内圧を測定する圧力計26が設けられている。

【0018】本実施例では、まず、液化気体供給切替弁 13aを切り替えて液化気体供給導管13を密閉容器1 に接続し、液体窒素供給弁13c及び液体酸素供給弁1 3bを開放して、密閉容器1に所定量の液体窒素及び液体酸素を1:1の混合比で供給した。そして、該液体窒素及び液体酸素を密閉容器1内で気化させて密閉容器1内を冷却したのち、切り替え弁6bを切り替えて圧力調整導管5を真空ポンプ7aに接続し、密閉容器1内の気体を排気することにより、密閉容器1内を予備冷却した

【〇〇19】次に、液化気体供給切替えて液化気体供給 導管13を冷却用ジャケット2に接続し、液体窒素供給 弁13c及び液体酸素供給弁13bを解放して、冷却ジャケット2に所定量の液体窒素及び液体酸素を1:1の 混合比で供給した。次に、モーター3をONにして攪拌 羽根4を回転駆動しながら、圧力調整弁6aを閉じ、原 [0015] liquid oxygen gas cylinder 12a and liquid nitrogen gas c ylinder 12b are provided in outside of sealed container 1, areconnected to sealed container 1 and cooling jacket 2 by liquified gas supply conduit 13. liquified gas supply switching valve 13a, liquid oxygen supply valve 13b and liquid nitrogen supply valve 13c are provided in the liquified gas supply conduit 13, liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen is designed in such a way that measured supplyit is possible in sealed container 1 or cooling jacket 2.

[0016] In addition, ethyleneglycol tank 14 of starting material, propylene glycol tank 15, sodium chloride aqueous solution tank 16, surfactant composition tank 17and lubricant tank 18 are provided in outside of sealed container 1, are connected tothe sealed container 1 by starting material conduit 19. In starting material conduit 19, raw material supply valve 20a, 20b, 20c, 20d and 20e beingprovided, it is designed in such a way that measured supply it can do theaforementioned each starting material respectively. In addition, starting material pressure injection pump 21 is provided on middle of starting material conduit 19, whenthe inside of sealed container 1 becomes high pressure, is designed in such a waythat it can supply aforementioned starting material.

[0017] In cooling jacket 2 liquefaction which is supplied removing liquified gas which isdone, circulation line 22 which circulates to liquified gas supply conduit 13 through check valve 23, it isconnected. In addition, cooler 24 which does liquified gas cooling which is removed from the cooling jacket 2 is provided on middle of circulation line 22, thermometer 25 which measures liquid temperature of inside and pressure gauge 26 which measures internal pressureare provided in cooling jacket 2.

[0018] With this working example, first, changing liquified gas supply changeover valve 13a, you connected the liquified gas supply conduit 13 to sealed container 1, opened liquid nitrogen supply valve 13c and liquid oxygen supply valve 13b, supplied the liquid nitrogen and liquid oxygen of predetermined amount to sealed container 1 with proportion of the 1:1. And, said liquid nitrogen and liquid oxygen evaporating inside sealed container 1, aftercooling inside sealed container 1, changing changeover valve 6b, you connected pressure adjustment conduit 5 to vacuum pump 7a, preparatory you cooled inside sealed container 1 by exhaust doing the gas inside sealed container 1.

[0019] Next, liquified gas supply changing, you connected liquified gas supply conduit 13 to cooling jacket 2,released liquid nitrogen supply valve 13c and liquid oxygen supply valve 13b, supplied liquid nitrogen and liquid oxygen of the predetermined amount to cooling jacket 2 with proportion of 1:1. While next, rotary driving doing stirrer 4 with motor 3 as ON,

料供給弁20a、20b、20d、20eを順次開閉して、エチレングリコール210g、プロピレングリコール490g、リン酸エステル系界面活性剤含有溶液350g、潤滑剤150gを密閉容器1に供給した。前記リン酸エステル系界面活性剤溶液は、予めリン酸エステル系界面活性剤溶液は、予めリン酸エステル系界面活性剤を250重量比で混合したもので、界面活性組成物タンク17に収容されている。また、前記潤滑剤は予めトルエンとキシレンとを1:20重量比で混合したものが、潤滑剤タンク18に収容されている。

【0020】前記各原料が供給された状態で、攪拌羽根4により30分間攪拌し、冷媒組成物を得た。密閉容器1内の液温は、前記攪拌の間、-150℃~-120℃から-75℃~-10℃の範囲に維持されていた。得られた冷媒組成物は、取出し弁11を開いて製品取出用導管10から、冷房装置に冷媒を供給するための密閉された容器に移した。

【〇〇21】次に、図1の装置を用いて、本実施例で得られた冷媒組成物の各圧力における沸点を測定した。前記沸点は測定は密閉容器1に所定量の冷媒組成物を供給し、真空ポンプ7aにより、まず密閉容器1の内圧を圧力計9で測定されるゲージ圧で一750mmHgにする。そして、密閉容器1内の冷媒組成物の温度が安定する。で、その温度を一760mmHgにおける沸点を割りして、各圧力におりの内圧を順次一500mmHg、一250mmHg、のmmHgに調整し、前記操作を繰り返して、各圧力における沸点を測定する。

【0022】次に、切替え弁6bにより圧力調整導管5をエアコンプレッサー7bに切替え密閉容器1内を加圧する。加圧操作は圧力調整弁6aを開閉して密閉容器1の内圧を圧力計9で測定されるゲージ圧で1~8kg/cm²範囲で1kg/cm²単位で順次調整し、前記操作を繰り返して、各圧力における沸点を測定する。得られた結果を図2に示す。図2から前記冷媒組成物はそれ自体CFC-12に類似した挙動を示すことが認められる

【0023】次に、本実施例で得られた冷媒組成物35 0gを密閉容器から図3に示す冷房装置31に供給した youclosed pressure adjustment valve 6a, sequential opened and closed raw material supply valve 20a, 20b, 20d and the 20e, supplied ethyleneglycol 210g, propylene glycol 490g, phosphate ester surfactant-containing solution 350g and lubricant 150g to the sealed container 1. Aforementioned phosphate ester surfactant solution being something which beforehand mixes with the phosphate ester surfactant and ethanol with weight ratio of 2:5, is accommodated in surfactant composition tank 17. In addition, as for aforementioned lubricant those which beforehandmix with toluene and xylene with weight ratio of 1:2, areaccommodated in lubricant tank 18.

[0020] With state where aforementioned each starting material is supplied, the 30 min it agitated due to stirrer 4, acquired coolant composition. liquid temperature inside sealed container 1, during aforementioned churning, from the - 150 °C to - 120 °C was maintained to range of - 75 °C to - 10 °C. opening takeoff valve 11, from product removal conduit 10, it moved coolant composition whichis acquired, to container which in order to supply coolant to the air conditioning equipment is closed airtight.

[0021] Next, boiling point in each pressure of coolant composit ion which is acquired with the this working example making use of equipment of Figure 1, was measured. As for aforementioned boiling point as for measurement it supplies the coolant composition of predetermined amount to sealed container 1, with gauge pressure which is measured the internal pressure of sealed container 1 first with pressure gauge 9 by vacuum pump 7a, it makes the 750 mmHg. And, waiting for fact that temperature of coolant composition inside sealed container 1 stabilizes, it makes boiling point in temperature - 760 mmHg. Next, opening and closing pressure adjustment valve 6a, you adjust internal pressure of sealed container 1 the sequential - 500 mmHg, - 250 mmHg and 0 mmHg, you measure boiling point over again, in aforementioned operation each pressure.

[0022] Next, pressure adjustment conduit 5 it pressurizes inside changeover sealed container 1 in air compressor 7b with the changeover valve 6b. As for pressurizing operation opening and closing pressure adjustment valve 6a, with gauge pressure whichis measured with pressure gauge 9 in 1 to 8 kg/cm² range sequential you adjust the internal pressure of sealed container 1 with 1 kg/cm² unit, you measure boiling point over again, in aforementioned operation each pressure. result which is acquired is shown in Figure 2. As for aforementioned coolant composition it can recognize fact that the behavior which resembles to that itself CFC - 12 is shown from Figure 2.

[0023] Next, coolant composition 350g which is acquired with this working example was supplied to theair conditioning 。次いで205gのHFC-134a或いはHFC-134aが52%、HFC-125が25%、HFC-32が23%から成る混合代替フロン205gを徐々に冷房装置31に供給することにより、前記冷媒組成物と混合して混合冷媒組成物とした。そして、該混合冷媒組成物により冷房装置31を運転し、その冷却効果を試験した。

【〇〇24】図3に示す冷房装置31は乗用車用クーラ 一であり、冷媒としてCFC-12を用いるものをその まま使用した。冷房装置31は、圧縮ポンプ32、凝縮 器33、絞り弁34、蒸発器35が導管36で接続され て冷却サイクルを形成しており、凝縮器33及び蒸発機 35はそれぞれのファン37、38を備えている。また 、圧縮ポンプ32と凝縮器33との間の導管36には冷 媒供給口39が設けられ、凝縮器33と絞り弁34との 間の導管36にはフィルター40が設けられている。冷 房装置31では、供給された冷媒は、蒸発器35の出口 で冷媒蒸気Aとなっており、圧縮ポンプ32で機械的仕 事により断熱圧縮されて高温高圧の蒸気Bとなり、凝縮 器33でファン37から供給される気体に高いレベルの 温度で放熱しつつ等圧で凝縮して液体Cになる。このと き、ファン37から供給される気体はより高温となって 、車室外に放出される。

【0026】本実施例では、前記吹出し口から放出される気体の温度は初期には21℃であった。これに対して前記混合冷媒組成物による運転を21分間継続した後には、前記吹出し口から放出される気体の温度は前記初期の温度に比較して27℃を低下して-7℃となり、冷却効果が認められた。また、圧縮ポンプ32の焼付き、ガス漏れ等の異常は認められなかった。

equipment 31 which from sealed container is shown in Figure 3. Next mixing with aforementioned coolant composition HFC - 134a or HFC - 134a of the 205g 52 % and HFC - 125 by gradually supplying mixed substitute freon 205gwhere 25 % and HFC - 32 consist of 23 % to air conditioning equipment 31, itmade mixed coolant composition. air conditioning equipment 31 was driven and, with said mixed coolant composition, cooling effect was tested.

[0024] Air conditioning equipment 31 which is shown in Figure 3 was cooler for passenger car, those which use CFC - 12 as coolant were used that way. air conditioning equipment 31, compressor pump 32, condenser 33, drawing valve 34 and evaporator 35 being connected with conduit 36, forms cooling cycle, condenser 33 and evaporator 35have respective fan 37, 38. In addition, it can provide coolant supply port 39 in conduit 36 with compressor pump 32 and the condenser 33, filter 40 is provided in conduit 36 with condenser 33 and thedrawing valve 34. With air conditioning equipment 31, we have become coolant vapor A with outlet of evaporator 35, with compressor pump 32 adiabatic compression being done by mechanical work, while becoming the vapor B of high temperature and high pressure, in gas which with condenser 33 is supplied from the fan 37 heat release doing with temperature of high level, condensationwe do coolant which is supplied, with equal pressure and become the liquid C. This time, gas which is supplied from fan 37 becoming ahigher temperature, is discharged to outside vehicle.

[0025] Next, liquid C isoenthalpic expansion doing by being blown out from drawing valve 34, itbecomes wetting vapor D of low temperature and it cools said gas by absorbing theheat of gas which with evaporator 35 with temperature of low levelis supplied from fan 38, returns to vapor A of low temperature low pressure. This time, gas which was cooled with evaporator 35, from blowing opening 41 is discharged by vehicle interior and air-conditions. As for this kind of air conditioning equipment 31 because it becomes specification which uses the CFC - 12 as coolant originally, when HFC - 134a or HFC - 134a which is a substitute freon as coolant 52 % and HFC - 125 using mixed substitute freon where the 25 % and HFC - 32 consist of 23 %, unless lubricating oil of the compressor pump 32 is exchanged, seizing happens on on stream. In addition, unless O-ring of filter 40 is exchanged, gas leakoccurs.

[0026] With this working example, as for temperature of gas w hich is discharged from the aforementioned blowing opening it was a 21 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in initial stage . 21 minute after continuing driving with aforementioned mixed coolant composition visavis this, temperature of gas which is discharged from the aforementioned blowing opening 27 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ decreasing by comparison with temperature of aforementioned initial stage,

【0027】実施例2

本実施例では、混合前の密閉容器 1 内の予備冷却及び、混合中の冷却ジャケット 2 による冷却に液体酸素ボンベ12 mから供給される液体酸素を用い、冷媒組成物の原料に2%塩化ナトリウム水溶液 5 5 g を加えた以外は、実施例1と同様にして冷媒組成物を製造した。次に、図1に示す装置を用い、実施例1と同様にして、本実施例で得られた冷媒組成物の各圧力における沸点を測定した。得られた結果を図2に示す。図2から前記冷媒組成物はそれ自体 C F C 一 1 2 に類似した挙動を示すことが明らかである。

【0029】実施例3

本実施例では、冷媒組成物の原料をエチレングリコール275g、プロピレンングリコール510g、リン酸ステル系界面活性剤溶液110g、潤滑剤155gの地は実施例110g、2%塩化ナトリウム水溶液55gとし、その他は実施例1と同様にして、冷媒組成物を製造した。前記リン酸系界面活性剤溶液は、予めリン酸系界面活性剤とエタノールを1:1の重量比で混合したものが、界面活性剤含剤を1:1の重量比で混合したものが、界面活性剤含剤は1:1の重量比で混合したものが、潤滑剤タンク18に収容されている。次に、図1に示す装置を用い、実施例1と同様に

became - 7 °C, could recognize the cooling effect. In addition, seizing of compressor pump 32, gas leak or other fault was not recognized.

[0027] Working Example 2

With this working example, other than adding 2 % sodium chlor ide aqueous solution 55g to starting material of coolant compositionmaking use of liquid oxygen which is supplied to cooling with cooling jacket 2which is in midst of preparatory cooling and mixture inside sealed container 1 before mixing from liquid oxygen gas cylinder 12a, coolant composition was produced to similar to the Working Example 1. Next, boiling point in each pressure of coolant composition which is acquired with the this working example making use of equipment which is shown in Figure 1, to similarto Working Example 1, was measured. result which is acquired is shown in Figure 2. As for aforementioned coolant composition it is clear from Figure 2 to show thebehavior which resembles to that itself CFC - 12.

[0028] Next, coolant composition 350g which is acquired with this working example was supplied to theair conditioning equipment 31 which from sealed container is shown in Figure 3. Next mixing with aforementioned coolant composition HFC -134a or HFC - 134a of the 82g 52 % and HFC - 125 by gradually supplying mixed substitute freon 82gwhere 25 % and HFC - 32 consist of 23 % to air conditioning equipment 31, itmade mixed coolant composition. air conditioning equipment 31 was driven and, with said mixed coolant composition, cooling effect was tested. With this working example, as for temperature of gas which is discharged from the aforementioned blowing opening it was a 15 °C in initial stage. Vis-a-vis this, 3 5 min after continuing driving with theaforementioned mixed coolant composition, temperature of gas which is discharged from the aforementioned blowing opening 21 °C decreasing by comparison with the temperature of aforementioned initial stage, became - 6 °C, could recognize the cooling effect. In addition, seizing of compressor pump 32, gas leak or other fault was not recognized.

[0029] Working Example 3

With this working example, starting material of coolant composition was designated as ethyleneglycol 275g,the polypropylene glycol 510g, phosphate ester surfactant solution 110 g, lubricant 155g and 2 % sodium chloride aqueous solution 55g, other things the coolant composition was produced with as similar to Working Example 1. As for aforementioned phosphoric acid type surfactant solution, those which beforehand mix phosphoric acid type surfactantand ethanol with weight ratio of 1:1, are accommodated in the surfactant-containing composition tank 17. In addition, as for aforementioned lubricant those which beforehandmix toluene,

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して、本実施例で得られた冷媒組成物の各圧力における 沸点を測定した。得られた結果を図2に示す。図2から 前記冷媒組成物はそれ自体CFC-12に類似した挙動 を示すことが明らかである。

【0030】次に、本実施例で得られた冷媒組成物345gを密閉容器から図3に示す冷房装置31に供給した。次いで102gのHFC-134a或いは、HFC-134aが52%、HFC-125が25%、HFC-32が23%の混合代替フロン102gを徐々に冷房装置31に供給することにより、前記冷媒組成物と混合して混合冷媒組成物とした。そして、該混合冷媒組成物により冷房装置31を運転し、その冷却効果を試験した。

【0031】本実施例では、前記吹出し口から放出される気体の温度は初期には18℃であった。これに対して、前記混合冷媒組成物による運転を36分間継続した後には、前記吹出し口から放出される気体の温度は前記初期の温度に比較して10℃低下して8℃となり、冷却効果が認められた。また、圧縮ポンプ32の焼付き、ガス漏れ等の異常は認められなかった。

[0032]

【発明の効果】以上のことから明らかなように、本発明の混合冷媒組成物によれば、従来のCFC用冷房装置の各種部品や圧縮ポンプの潤滑油を変更せずにそのままこれでも、圧縮ポンプの焼付き、ガス漏れ等が生じが知るく運転することができ、冷却効果を得剤を混合ができ、冷却の上に縮ポンプの焼付き、潤滑剤を混合がは、前記従来の冷房装置の圧縮ポンプの焼付は、前記従来の冷房装置の圧縮ポンプの焼付は、前記従来の冷房装置の圧縮ポンプの焼物は、前記混合冷媒組成、HFC-134aが52%、HFC-134aが52%、HFC-125が25%、サテムではより、従来のCFC-12用の冷房装置にそのまま用いることが期待される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

xylene and phthalic acid with weight ratio of 1:1:1, are accommodated in lubricant tank 18. Next, boiling point in each pressure of coolant composition which is acquired with the this working example making use of equipment which is shown in Figure 1, to similarto Working Example 1, was measured. result which is acquired is shown in Figure 2. As for aforementioned coolant composition it is clear from Figure 2 to show thebehavior which resembles to that itself CFC - 12.

[0030] Next, coolant composition 345g which is acquired with this working example was supplied to theair conditioning equipment 31 which from sealed container is shown in Figure 3. Next mixing with aforementioned coolant composition HFC - 134a or HFC - 134a of the 102g 52 % and HFC - 125 due to fact that 25 % and the HFC - 32 gradually supply mixed substitute freon 102g of 23 % to air conditioning equipment 31, itmade mixed coolant composition. air conditioning equipment 31 was driven and, with said mixed coolant composition, cooling effect was tested.

[0031] With this working example, as for temperature of gas w hich is discharged from the aforementioned blowing opening it was a 18 °C in initial stage . Vis-a-vis this, 3 6-minute after continuing driving with theaforementioned mixed coolant composition, temperature of gas which is discharged from the aforementioned blowing opening 10 °C decreasing by comparison with the temperature of aforementioned initial stage, became 8 °C, could recognize the cooling effect. In addition, seizing of compressor pump 32, gas leak or other fault was not recognized.

[0032]

[Effects of the Invention] In order to be clear from above, acco rding to mixed coolant composition of this invention, without modifying various part of air conditioning equipment for conventional CFC and thelubricating oil of compressor pump that way using, it is possible to drive without theseizing and gas leak etc of compressor pump occurring it is expected that the cooling effect is obtained. In addition, as for aforementioned mixed coolant composition, it is expected that theseizing of compressor pump of aforementioned conventional air conditioning equipment is prevented by mixingthe lubricant. As for aforementioned mixed coolant composition, it is expected that it uses for theair conditioning equipment for conventional CFC - 12 that way HFC - 134a or HFC - 134a which are a substitute freonfor coolant 52 % and HFC - 125 by mixing with mixed substitute freon wherethe 25 % and HFC-32 consist of 23 %.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

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【図1】本発明に係る冷媒組成物を製造する装置の一構成例を示す説明図。

【図2】本発明の各実施例で得られた冷媒組成物及びCFC-12の温度と飽和圧力との関係を示すグラフ。

【図3】乗用車用カークーラーの構成を示す説明図。

【符号の説明】

1 密閉容器

12a, 12b 液化気体ポンベ

14. 15 多価アルコールタンク

17 界面活性剤含有組成物タンク

18 潤滑剤タンク

31 CFC用冷房装置

[Figure 1] Explanatory diagram which shows one configuration example of equipment which produces coolant composition which relates to this invention.

[Figure 2] Graph which shows relationship between temperature and the saturation pressure of coolant composition and CFC - 12 which are acquired with each Working Example of this invention.

[Figure 3] Explanatory diagram which shows constitution of car air conditioner for passenger car.

[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

1 sealed container

12a,12b liquified gas cylinder

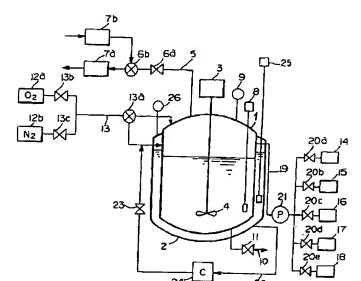
14,15 polyhydric alcohol tank

17 surfactant-containing composition tank

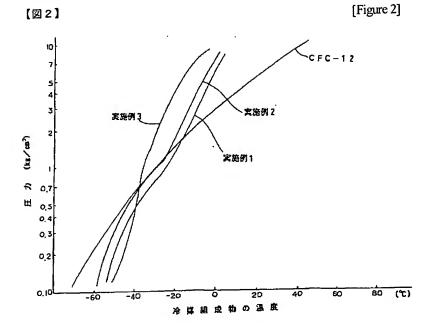
18 lubricant tank

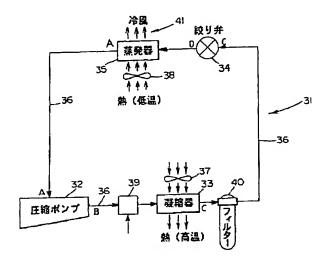
Air conditioning equipment for 31 CFC

[図1]



[Figure 1]





[図3] [Figure 3]